VOL. XXVIII.

MANNING, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

# WAR SOON TO BEGIN

MATIC FORMALITIES

Salandra Receives Upper House's Assent to Grant of War Powers on Friday-Diplomatic Immunity of the Austrian and German Ambassadors to the Vatican Suspended.

The bill introduced by Premier Salandra in the house of deputies Thursday was passed by the Italian Senate Friday. It grants the government full power for the conduct of the war. Wild masses on the streets of the city celebrated the approach of war in reckless fashion, unmolested by troops or policemen.

The Pope, it was announced, is expressed the opinion that hostilities were inevitable.

arrived in Rome from his post Frithe inevitable fall of their capital. They have concluded to sue for immediate peace should Bulgaria and Boumania join the allies. They will sue for immediate peace.

Under such circumstances Turks will offer free passage of the Dardanelles to the Anglo-French fleet and will do their utmost to prefear reprisals which will follow as Przemysl appears to be a dangerous the Russians are worked up over salient of the new Russian line. Turkish treatment of their Russian prisoners after the Caucasus cam-

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company of London says "Premier Salandra Friday morning obtained the royal signature to a decree suspending the diplomatic immunity of the Austrian and German ambassadors to the Vatican, who leave to-morrow." The premier also introduced in the Senate the bill passed by the chamber of deputies Thursday, conferring upon the government plenary powers in regard to the conduct of the war.

Any lingering hope that Italy would maintain her neutrality was abandoned Friday night after the Italian Senate, following the lead of the Chamber of Deputies, had conferred on the government extraordinary powers in the event of the war's This is considered a vote for war,

for which the government has made which have aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout Italy.

The bill reads: The government is authorized in case of war and during the duration of war to make decisions with due authority of law, in every respect required, for the defence of the state, the guarantee of public order and urgent economic national necessities. The provisions contained in Article 243 to 251 of the Military Code continue in force. The government is authorized also to have recourse until December 31, 1915, to monthly provisional appropriations for balancing the budgets This law comes into force the day it

The premier then began an exposition of the situation of Italy before the opening of hostilities Europe. He declared that Italy had submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for love of peace. By her ultimatum to Servia, the premier said, Austria had annulled the equilibrium of the Balkans and prejudiced Italian interests. Notwithstanding this evident violation of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, Italy endeavored during long months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts pelled. were bound to have a limit in time and dignity.
"This is why the government felt

itself forced to present its denunciation of the Triple Alliance on May 4," sai Premier Salandra.
"This declaration was

with great applause, which the presucceeded in so doing, he said: "Italy must be united at this moment when her destinies are being

The German and Austrian ministers were still in Rome, but, according to Berlin dispatches, their one care now is to arrange for the safety of their nationals remaining in

A formal declaration of war, or perhaps action without a formal declaration, is expected momentarily. At any rate, all preparations for naval and military action have been made on both sides, and it is possible that while the Italian premier. had anticipated diplomatic action.

Large orders for military stores and foodstuffs for Italy were reported to be in the market at New York Friday despite the fact that for months the Italian government has been drawing supplies from the United States in anticipation of hos-

this country to Italy in the last few news from Brescia Friday night is and as regards those which they have weeks have been extensive, it is said, that Austria is withdrawing her decided to purchase at the contract Many shiploads of horses for use of the Italian army were reported to ing all possible valuable bridges, over have been made and an order for which troops might cross. This is 50,000 more horses is understood to taken to mean that the dual empire be awaiting acceptance.

Many of the Italian reservists returned to Italy in the early stages of table between the Teutonic empires the European war and a rush by Ital- and Italy. ians to return to Italy and enlist for the war is not anticipated among leading Italians.

Allies Disembark Fresh Troops. Athens, Greece, reports that the allies disembarked fresh troops near

whose supply of ammunition was limited, have secured an abundant sup

Deny Mistreatment of American. state department,

#### POMERS WELCOME ITALY AS FULL-FLEDGED PARTNER

ITALY PREPARING LAST DIPLO- Balkans Are Expected to Come Into BRITISH MEMORANDUM TELLS War at Any Time-Doubt

London reports Friday: It is universally conceded in England that Italy from to-day enters into full partnership with the entente powers, and this means that the two Germanic nations, assisted by the Turks find themselves facing seven European powers, not counting Portugal, with Japan in the background. How long the Balkan states will

refrain from joining in the fray is not known, but it is held here that this period of time must of necessity be comparatively brief. The demands for compensation

territorial and otherwise, of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece are in process of arrangement, according to well informed persons in London Just at present the excessive claims first put forward by these states are being cut down.

Already reports are coming from Greece of more cordial relations between the court and former Premier grief stricken over his failure to pre-ward war. "Gallipoli armies" aland Italy. He spent the night read- ready are in process of formation in ing the Green Book, issued by the some of the Balkan states, and the Italian government justifying its entitle sfficiently indicates the propostrance into the war. Afterwards he ed scene of their activities.

Nothing yet has leaked out as to where the first Italian blow will be Signor Talliana, attache of the struck. Judging from previous ex-Italian embasy at Constantinople, perience, Italy probably will put into effect at once a system of censorday. Signor Talliana declared that ship that will stand as a striking the Turks have become convinced of object lesson in many ways to the comparative amateurs in this field, Great Britain and France.

Military observers believe the Italian advance will be bound to ease renounce the German alliance and the tremendous Germanic pressure bearing to-day so heavily on the Rusthe sian forces on the Galician front. The fighting south of Pzremysl is so intense that in some quarters in London it is considered possible that vent the surrender of Constantinople strategic necessity may dictate the to the Russians. They are said to abandonment of that fortress. strategic necessity may dictate the

#### TURK ARMIES SCATTERED; MILLION NOW UNDER ARMS

German Advisers Take Charge of Military Affairs of Ottoman Empire Correspondent Imprisoned.

Bucharest reports: The Turkish ministry of war places the total of men under arms at present at 1,322,-

More conservative estimates in Constantinople give the number as about 800,000. This includes 200,-000 Christians who are being used for digging trenches and building railways, roads and bridges.

The actual fighting men are divided into five armies. The first, encamped at Adrianople and around Constantinople under von der Goltz, which the government has made is said to be about 100,000 strong. reparations, and the prospects of The second, under Djemal Pasha, aims at Egypt with 150,000 men. The third is located around Bagdad with 50,000. The fourth, in the Caucasus, numbers 180,000, while the fifth, estimated at something over 100,000, is operating in the vicinity of the Dardanelles.

Probably the best equipped troops are gathered around Constantinople which is also admirably defended by concentric rings of up-to-date fortifications. An excellent battery has been placed in position immediately

below the mosque of St. Sophia. Although the German advisers of fairs, they make no attempt to medspondents of the Cologne Zeitung and been interned at Konia, the correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse has been condemned to a year's imprisonment., and the representative of the Berlin Tageblatt has been ex-

#### ROOSEVELT JURY LOCKED UP Judge Threatens to Keep Them Thru

Sunday Unless They Agree.

The court at Syracuse, New York, mier tried to quiet. When he had trying the case of William Barnes, Republican "boss," against Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Republican "leader," March. adjourned Friday afternoon at five o'clock after locking up the jury for ing the above protection are to be dethe night. Previously Friday the jury had come into the court room when the judge, through a misunderstanding, had reason to believe that a verdict had been agreed upon. It proved, however, that one juror was still holding out for Barnes, and they were sent back to their room.

Justice Andrews has given instructions that if a decision be reached could be deposited with an officer of the court, which would be opened at Eignor Salandra, was explaining to the session of the court Saturday. the cabinet and the world the policy In case no decision has been agreed of his government, the troops on the upon by noon Saturday the judge anfrontier and the navies in the Oriatic nounced that the jury would be locked up throughout Sunday.

### **AUSTRIA PREPARES FRONTIER**

Troops Being Withdrawn and Military Bridges Burned.

A dispatch from London that Austria is withdrawing her troops from the frontier and burnis making the first move in the struggle which now appears to be inevi-

Rockefeller Grilled All Day.

John D. Fockefeller was in the stand Friday before the Industrial entitled to receipt the total value, as Relations committee. The attitude a first instalment of the completed of the chairman towards Mr. Rocke- transaction. It is obvious that all feller was such on Thursday that the Kum kale, on the Asiatic side of the fellow members of the commission time for adjustment. Meanwhile it The Turkish defenders joined a letter requesting a more is not believed that the original ownproper treatment of the witness.

Quotes Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech. In concluding his speech made in ed that, in accordance with the cusdefense of Col. Theodore Roosevelt The Carranza agency at Washing- in the Barnes suit for libel now going ton announced Wnednesday that the on at Syracuse, New York, Attorney authorities at Tampico deny that an Bowers in winding up the Roosevelt American was mistreated at Penuca, side of the case on Wednesday read usual way, it is difficult to underas was previously reported to the to the jury [incoln's Gettysburg ad-stand why the drawers should be put to inconvenience on this account, at Bosphorus without a hit.

# **GIVES NEW FACTS**

WHY SHIPS ARE HELD

## WILL BUY ALL COTTON

In Order to Clear Up Apparent Misunderstanding of Government's Attitude English Foreign Office Issues Statement Explaining Its Action in Detaining American Ships.

In an effort to correct what the boats as detained under the order in an explanatory memorandum.

This explanation is supplemented by a statement that cotton cargoes, which the government agreed to purchase under the cotton agreement, have all been bought by the government and that actual details concerning the payment only await proof of ownership and papers showing the actual contract price. It is explained that as most of these papers must come from the United States there will still be some unavoidable delays before the owners of the cotton get their money. The memorandum of the foreign

office follows: "1. There are at the present moment three American ships detained in this country. Two of them are cotton ships, which are dealt with The third is the steamer Joseph W. Fordney. This vessel, with a part of the settlement to be agreed a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to E. upon that his Majesty's government Klingener, at Malmo (Sweden) was brought into Kirkwall on April 8. She had been sighted by his Majesty's ships about ten mile from the Norwegian coast and had thereupon endeavored, with the evident desire to evade search, to escape rapidly into Norwegian territorial waters, but

#### without success. Inquiries Made.

"On the vessel's arrival in Kirkto his Majesty's minister at Stockthe cargo and a reply was received to the effect that no person of that name could be identified at Malmo. though there was a person of that name who resided at Gothenberg and was manager of the Gathenberg branch of Hugo Hartvig, and who had stated that the consignments addressed to him on board the Joseph W. Fordney were intended for stor-

age in Malmo. "2. The suspicious conduct of the vessel in endeavoring to evade his Majesty's patrols and the known coneality accordingly decided that the cargo must be placed in the prize court and the vessel is at present discharging at Portishead (England), on the completion of which operation she will be released.

"His Majesty's government feels satisfied that in the circumstances of this case undue interference with American interests cannot with reason be imputed to them.

### Thirty-six Ships Held.

"3. The number of neutral vessels carrying American cargoes, and at the government have taken over present held up is 36. Of these 23 practical command of military afcarry cargoes of American cotton. United States government are The dle in police and civil matters. The aware that since the enforcement of press censorship, for example, is the blockade measures announced in under Turkish auspices, and correthe supplement to the London spondents, even from Germany, are Gazette the 12th of March last his handled ruthlessly. Thus the corre-Majesty's government have acted as regards shipments of American cotthe Duetches Armee Zeitung have ton in accordance with the provisions of an arrangem at arrived at in collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests.

terms of the arrangement are as follows: "A. All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements already have been made before March 2 is to be allowed free transit or bought at the contract price is stopped, provided the ship sails not later

than the 31st of March.
"B. Similar treatment is to be accorded all cotton insured before the

2nd of March, provided it is put aboard not later than the 16th of "C. All shipments of cotton claim-

clared before sailing and documents produced and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authorities fixed by the government. Agreed to by American. "4. In accepting this scheme

which it may be noted applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representative of the American cotton induring Friday night a sealed verdict terests described it to his Majesty's ambassador at Washington, as conceding all that the American interests could probably ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed, his Majesty's government were, moreover, given to understand that the provisions of the arrangements were acceptable to the United States government.

"5. It is intended shortly to furnish a statement showing precisely what cargoes, or portions of cargoes, his Majesty's government have dealt with under the above arrangement A' of the arrangement. Direct discussions have already been opened London.

### Much Cotton Sold.

"6. A considerable portion of cotton has already been sold, and arrangements are being made for handing over the proceeds to the parties these arrangements require some ers can, as appears to be apprehended, be suffering acutely by the delay of full payment. It is to be presumtoms of trade, the owners drew bills to the value of their goods before or at the time of shipment, and if such bills have been negotiated in the

## least tefore the date when the bills ITALY'S WARLIKE STAND

fall due.
"7. On an importial review of the it will, his Majesty's government feels sure, be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to these cargoes, occurred, seeing that his Majesty's government have acted throughout in conformity with the terms of an arrangement agreeable to the interests concerned, and that United States citizens will suffer no pecuniary loss.

Other American Cargoes.

"8. As regards other American cargoes, or portions of cargoes, which have been placed in the prize court, his Majesty's government resort to this measure in cases where either the goods concerned are contraband or there is evidence that, although ostensibly consigned to a person in neutral countries, they are in reality destined to the enemy in contravention of the rules of blockade. The English government believes to be a right to submit such cases to the pubmisunderstanding of Great Britain's lic investigation of a judicial tribuattitude toward American ships and nal is one which his Majesty's gov- ports and neutral European coun-American cargoes in other neutral ernment can not forego, and they feel convinced that the enlightened council, the foreign office has issued opinion in the United States can not adversely criticise their course of action in this respect.

> "9. It is true that a number of notably the case in regard to certain States government are, however, no doubt aware that much of the delay involved in these instances is due to been carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal supplies and commerce. American meat packers for an arrangement designed to limit importation into neutral countries adjacent to Germany to quantities actually required in those countries for bona fide home consumption. The American meat packers have demanded as upon that his Majesty's government should buy the cargoes of several ships now held up in the prize court Hence the delay in bringing these

#### cases to adjudication. Negotiations at Standstill.

"The negotiations for an amicable settlement have unfortunately come to a standstill owing to the exorbitant terms insisted upon by the representative of the American packers This stage now having been reached wall inquiries were at once addressed his Majesty's government have decided to go on with the prize court pronolm with regard to the consignee of ceedings in these cases, and it is not expected that a decision will be much longer delayed.

"10. It may finally be pointed ou that repeated complaint as to injury suffered generally by American trade in consequence of interference, due to British naval measures, derives ittle substance from the published American trade returns. A table of figure taken from these returns and showing the amount of recent American trade with Germany and neutral countries supplying Germany is an nexed hereto. It certainly tends to nections of the consignee of her disprove any contention that Americargo have tended to confirm other can trade with neutral countries has evidence which has come to the recently suffered. It will be seen, knowledge of his Majesty's govern- whereas American exports to Germent that the foodstuff's were in many and Austria in February, 1915 the same month in 1914, American exports to Scandinavian Holland and Italy rose by enormous figures of \$61,200,000.

"11. Similar figures for the month of March have not yet reached his Majesty's gover-ment, but they have received statistics for that month for value of exports and imports through New York, as issued by the collector of the post, and while pointing out a large increase in the value of exports in 1915, compared with those of 1914, as shown in the tables annexed, they desire especially to call attention to a separate statement indicating the increase in the amount of the export to Scandinavian and Dutch ports of two commodities only, bacon and lard. These figures show that as against 1,253 boxes of bacon, and 9,186 tierces of lard exported to the ports noted in the above countries bacon and 95,676 tierces of lard.

"12. His Majesty's government consider that the abnormal increase n supplies imported by neutral countries, as shown on these statistics alone justifies their assumption as to the ultimate destination many items in cargoes consigned to one or the other of the countries in question in the vessels which they have detained; but they would call attention to the fact that it is only when they believe themselves to be in possession of conclusive evidence of the enemy destination of a cargo hat they have seized such a cargo, and that American interests as for instance in case of cotton, have receiv ed especially spmpathetic consideration.

### CONSIDERS ANOTHER PROTEST TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

Bryan Admits State Department i Interested in Detainment of the Cotton Vessels.

Secretary of State Bryan admitted t the state department Friday afternoon that the United States was considering sending a second note of they amounte to several tens of thouprotest to Great Britain concerning the detention of American cargoes. The note has not yet been actually drafted, but it has been rumored for pany. Their total losses during this some time that new representations period, including 10,000 prisoners were being considered by officials at captured by us, have undoubtedly Washington.

nemorandum on cotton shipments which was issued Thursday by the enemy in this fighting is as nothing London foreign office. He said that compared with their total number, the British government knows that the advisers of the state department owing to lack of horses and the in England as trade experts have scarcity of projectiles—between two acted as friendly representatives of and three million shells having been the American parties interested in the Americans interested and have expended by the enemy during this done all that they could do in an un- period—the enemy left behind on old official capacity in their efforts to have the cotton vessels released. The circumstance has helped to equalize secretary declared that England has the odds, which were in favor of the buildog tenacity of purpose, that have the cotton vessels released. The no cause to believe that the United States has given any recognition to the British Order in Council.

### Holland to Arm Heavily.

The Amsterdam correspondent of The London Post says the Dutc war that a bill is being prepared, providing for universal compulsory military training. This measure would increase the army to approximately one million men.

#### Goeben Reported Damaged. Petrograd reports that the Turkish ruiser Goeben has been damaged after firing two handred shalls at the

# **DELAYS GERMAN ANSWER**

Submarine to Teutons if Italy and Roumania Enter War.

Two important factors, it became known in Washington Tuesday night, are working to delay for another week Germany's reply to the Lusi tania note. First, the next few days are expected to show whether Germany will be confronted with a new mili-

tary situation by the entrance of Italy into the war. Second, interested diplomatists believe the interim of delay will re-eal whether the United States of its iniiative will send a general protest to the allies against alleged violations of international law by interfering with commerce between American

tries. Officials generally think the Austro-Italian situation may absorb the attention of the German government and delay final composition of the reply. It is realized that should these cases have been pending in the Italy become a belligerent, Germany prize court for some time. This is would lose all hope of obtaining foodstuffs or other supplies through the vessels carrying large shipments of Mediteranean, and if Roumania folmeat and lard ostensibly consigned lowed Italy's lead, as predicted, the o Scandinavian ports. The United wheat supply from southeastern Europe would be cut off. In such ircumstances, it was explained in diplomatic quarters, Germany would the fact that the negotiations have find the submarine even more invaluable as a weapon for reducing enemy

The idea that the United States will send a note to the allies seeking modification of the order in council has its origin in quarters where the conviction is held that such a move would demonstrate to Germany that the United States intends to be equally vigorous in insisting upon the observance of neutral rights by Great Britain and her allies, making unnecessary an offer by Germany to return to the maritime rules of inter-national law if the allies do likewise.

Although without definite information, there is a disposition in well in-formed quarters to believe the president will withhold any representations to England until Germany's reply is received, because of a desire to Germany without complicating the his fingers. situation existing between the United States and the allies.

It is known that for several weeks there have been under preparation two notes eventually to be sent to Great Britain, one dealing with the general subject of contraband and the other embracing general representations on detention of vessels plying between neutral ports carry-Secretary Bryan said that from

twenty to thirty ships had been de-tained by the allies, most of them carrying cotton. He explained the state department was not yet in posed that, in their opinion, most of the detentions and delays were due to unceasing thought, experiment and carelessness by American shippers in endeavor. But what the British have other information in their invoices. one of the marvels of military In diplomatic quarters friendly to Germany it is confidently believed that the German reply to the United States will be conciliatory and make broad concessions in principle if it is certain that strong efforts will be made to induce the allies to abandon their commercial embargo.

There is little fear now that any passenger ships will be torpedoed while the diplomatic discussions are in progress, for it was pointed out that since suggestions of the Austrian and German embassies that the submarine program be suspended had reached Vienna and Berlin, there nad been no such attacks, although many opportunities apparently had presented themselves

The Lusitania case, it is believed, will be dealt with separately from the general subject in the German reply Comments of the Berlin press confirm in March, 1914, there were exported views expressed in Washington that in March, 1915, 32,222 boxes of Germany will disavow any intention of destroying American lives, contending that all would have been saved but for explesions in the ammuni-

tion cargo. In the general speculation in official and diplomatic circles as to the possible severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, Brazil and Argentina are most frequently mentioned as the nations likely to take over the diplomatic interests of the United States in Germany and Austria, as well as those of countries whose affairs now are cared for by the American embassies and consulates.

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY

Petrograd Announces Enormous Casualties Among Enemy. Petrograd reports officially Friday:

"In the fighting of the past three weeks, since the beginning of the enemy's operations in the Carpathians, their losses on May 10, May 11. May 12 and May 13, during which the fighting lost some of its intensity, averaged 10,000 a day. On the other 17 days they were much heavier, especially during the period between May 17 and May 19, when sands daily. "Certain regiments of the enemy

have been reduced to a single comreached to one-fourth or perhaps Secretary Bryan explained the one-third of their total strength. "The score of guns lost by the positions several hundred guns. This circumstance has helped to equalize

#### Canadian Vessel Rammed. The little government steamer

Christine was rammed by a Canadian submarine and sunk with a loss of eight lives off the Island of Orleans minister announced in parliament Tuesday night. How the submarine same to ram the steamer has not been disclosed.

### First Change in Cabinet.

It is announced in London Frimeni board.

# SEES A 4 YEAR WAR NEW FRENCH GUNS EXCEL

Diplomats See Added Importance of BRITISH SOLDIERS REALIZE THEIR LONG JOURNEY

# TRAIN FOR GRIM WORK

Fighters in France Do Not Underestimate Their Foes-Realize Every Able-Bodied Man in Britain Will be Needed to Crush Kaiser's "Wall

E. Alexander Powell, staff correspondent of The New York World, cables his newspaper as follows, alter spending some time at the front in the allied lines:

"Every British soldier in France has come to realize that he is engaged in a struggle without parellel in history, a struggle in which he is confronted by a formidable, ferocious and resourceful opponent, and from which he is by no means certain to emerge a victor; and he is therefore methodically and systematically preparing to win that struggle, just as a ougilist prepares himself for a battle in the prize ring.

"Every British soldier in France has some to a realization of the terrible gravity of the situation that faces him. You don't hear him singing 'Tipperary' any more, or boasting about what he is going to do when he gets to Berlin. He has come to have a most profound respect for the fighting qualities of the men in the spiked helmets. He knows that he, an amateur boxer as it were, is up against the world's heavyweight pro-fessional champion, and he appreciates that he has, to use his own expression, 'one hell of a job' in front of him.

"He has already found out to his cost, and to his great disgust, that ufactures in France are not concen-his opponent has no intention of be- trated in one place, as at Essen, in ing hampered by the rules laid down by the late Marquis of Queensberry. One of these days, however, when he is quite ready, he expects to give that and those affiliated with them, there obtain a frank understanding with on his shoes and brass knuckles on sands of the vast total of Frenchmen "I suppose that if I were really

politic and far-sighted, I would cud-dle up to the War Office and make myself solid with the general staff by confidently asserting that the British lery surprise France has in store for army is the most efficient killing ma- her enemy. Two mighty guns, neithchine in existence and that its complete and early triumph is as certain as that sparks fly upward. Neither of these assertions would be true, ing non-contraband American goods. however, though in saying this I am ed by the French general staff for perfectly aware that I am inviting the blue pencil of censors.

"It should be borne in mind, how-ever, that the British did not begin the building of their war machine session of all the facts and was in-vestigating. British officials indicat-the German organization is the result of upward of half a century of failing to give selling prices and accomplished in those nine months is tory. "The machine that they have

knocked together, though still a trifle wabbly and somewhat creaky in its joints, is, I am convinced, eventually going to do the business. It struck me as having all, or nearly all, of the merits of the German organization, with the human element added. The British soldier of this new army has none of the rollicking, devil-may-care recklessness of the traditional Tommy Atkins. He has not jointed the army from any spirit

venturer; he is a crusader. With him it is a deadly serious business. He has not enlisted because he wanted to enlist or because he had to, but because he felt he ought to. "In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has left a family, a comfortable home and a good job behind him. And unlike the stay-at-homes

of adventure or because he wanted

to see the world. He is not an ad-

in England, he doesn't make the mistake of underrating the enemy. "He knows that the headlines which appear regularly in the English p: pers, exultantly announcing 'Another British Advance,' are bun-combe. He knows that it isn't a question of advancing, but of hanging on. He knows that he will have to fight with every ounce of fight there is in him, if he is to remain where he is now. He knows that before the Germans can be driven out of Belgium, much less across the Rhine, : Il Eng-

land will be wearing crape. "He knows that there is no truth in the reports that the enemy is weakening. He knows it, because hasn't he vainly thrown himself in successive waves against that unrielding wall of steel?

"He knows that it is going to be a long war. Every British officer or soldier with whom I have talked—and I have talked with a great many of them-has said that he expects that the spring of 1916 will find them in virtually the same position that they hold now. They will gain ground in some places, of course, and lose ground in others; but a year or so, the men in the trenches believe, will see no radical alteration in the present western battle line.

"Such is the opinion of the men who are doing the fighting. All of this, of course, will not make pleasant reading in England, where the government and certain rections of the press have given the people the impression that Germany is already beaten to her knees, and that it is all over but the shouting.

"Out along the battle front, however, in the trenches and around the campfires, and in the hospitals, you do not hear the men discussing 'the terms of peace we will grant Germany,' or 'what we will do with the kaiser. "They are not talking much, they

are not singing much, they are not

boasting at all; but they have set-

tled down to the herculean task that

same grim determination which characterized the men who wore the blue in the darkest days of the Civil War. "Don't misinterpret what I have just said. Don't think that I doubt the eventual triumph of the allies, for I don't-not for a minute. But from what I have observed while in the field with four of the armies, from what I have seen of the strength of the German positions along the western front, from what I have learned from reliable sources day that the first change in the newly of Germany's military and economic constructed cabinet is the replacing resources and the temper of the Gerof Herbert Louis Samuel by Arthur man people, from the conversations who is able to carry a rifle will have Henderson, a labor leader. Samuel I have had with cabinet ministers to take the field, just that much was the president of the local govern- and diplomatists and generals and sooner will this bloody business be staff officers, and particularly with ever."

Visit to Creusot Gun Works Reveal Marvelous Organization of the French for War Weapons

Lincoln Eyre, a special correspondent of the New York World, writing from Paris, says:

"Holding back Germany's legions is the task of the republic's young manhood, but it is all the people of Official Report Announces Daily Im-France who are making the munitions of war. Thousands upon thousands of them, men, women, even children, all ages and all classes, have a hand in the ceaseless business of supplying guns and shells and cartridges to the French armies up in he north.

"How this host of workers carries out its grim work, what the French government is doing to surpass in the manufacture of implements of death its wideawake competitors across the Rhine, the correspondent of the World has just been afforded an opportunity to study at the closest range:

"On the invitation of the minister of war, I have visited the three most important armament works in France, a privilege never before granted to an American newspaper man.

"The inevitable conclusion formed from such an inspection is that the work of the Krupps may be good, but it can not be better than that of the Creusot plant. Although the official name of the great French gunmakers is Schneider & Co., the brand of death dealing instruments they produce is generally called Creusot, because their principal factory is in the small town of Le Creusot, in the Saone region.

"My visit included, besides this monster plant, the French govern-ment's artillery construction shops and the 'Schoole of Lxplosives' at Bourges. In the latter establishment shells made all over France receive their charges. Armament man-Germany. Roeder reported forty-six thousand workers at Krapp's. In Schneider's, the government plants opponent the surprise of his life by are well over fifty thousand, and still landing on him with both feet, spikes this figure falls short by many thouand women laboring to provide Gen. Joffre with cannon and other needs.

"From the viewpoint of military importance the most interesting thing I saw was the sensational artiler of which has yet been fired at the German lines, are hidden away in huge recesses of the Creusot works, waiting the psychological moment fixtheir appearance. "One of them is a massive howitzer, with a thirty-seven-centimetre

muzzle, destined to hurl shells heavier than a good sized office safe. Not waiting and ready. No sooner had only the gun itself but the shell as our men emerged from cover than a far superior in every way to the was opened on them. But our troops much vaunted German forty-two. hever hesitated. The New Zealandmention its calibre, which is slightly less than that of its big brother; but

perhaps one may state that its effieven greater than that of the thirty-"Of special interest was the spectacle of scores of American-made machines, bearing such names as the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing company, Providence, R. I., and Warner and Swassey company, Cleveland, automatically grinding out fuses for

which issue daily one hundred thousand fuses. "The manufacture of fuses alone keeps many hundreds busy. There are four hundred machines engaged on this work, and half of them are of American make. I saw a change gear table, printed in English, on the wall of one loom made by the Acme company of Cleveland. Much of the lubricating oil that pours over them, also comes from the United States.'

French shells in the big room from

## WANTS TO USE GAS BOMBS

Kitchener Says Soldiers Must be Adequately Protected.

Secretary of War Kitchener stated that the British and French governments felt that the allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove the enormous and unjustifiable advantage which must otherwise enist, he said.

"The Germans," said Lord Kitch-ener, "have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever the wind favored or other opportunity occurred, and his majesty's government, no less than the French government, feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them if we take no steps to meet on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice."

Sully Must Pay Old Judgment. The appellate court of New York decided Friday afternoon that Daniel Sully, former "Cotton King," must pints containing whiskey, 1 gallon pay the judgment of \$17,000, which containing whiskey, 8 quarts of Grace Savage secured against him in

Swiss to Care for Germans. The German embassy at Washington announced Friday that advices had been received from Berlin that the home country had arranged for Switzerland to represent her in Rome.

the fighting men themselves, I have come to the opinion-and it is not a hastily formed opinion, either-that the war will unquestionably last two years, three, and it may last four; and that even then Germany may not be conquered.

"The sooner the people of England stop deceiving themselves and look the facts in the face, the sooner they will be willing to admit that the German soldier is as good a fighter as the British soldier, and that the German ocicers are, as a whole, far better trained than the British officers: the sooner they come to realize that if Germany is to be beaten. every man in England between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight who is able to carry a rifle will have

ALLIED PROGRESS IS SLOW UN: DER MURDEROUS FIRE

## FLEET USES BIG GUNS

provement in Anglo-French Position With Heavy Enemy Losses-Terrific Bombardment Fails to Drive Defenders From Trenches.

In his story of the three-days' bat-

le of Achibaba, from May 6 to May.

s, the British press representative with the allied forces in the Dardanelles, after describing the battlefield and declaring that a Turk nor a Turkish trench was visible, says: "Only the allied forces, the English on the left, the French on the right, the British colonials and territorials and the French foreign legion in reserve were to be seen. . . Time and again long waves of

French colonials swept forward, but

no sooner did they leave the shelter

of their trenches than the Turks.

who had been lying absolutely quiet, opened up a tremendous fire from oncealed trenches. . "Each day's attacks were preceded by furious shell fire from the warships but the Turks could not be shaken and our infantry advances met such an iron hail that the line

wavered and then broke. Describing the third day's fighting ne correspondent says: "At 5.15 the correspondent says: o'clock in the afternoon there suddenly opened from every ship afloat and battery ashore the most stupendous bombardment ever witness Fifteen inch and twelve inch shells charged with liddite caused the most terrible explosions, apparently suming entire hills. Smaller shells, both liddite and shrapnel, searched every yard of the slopes and sprayed the country between Achibaba and our trenches. The noise was frightul, the hills echoing the detonations

of thousands of projectiles. "The whole region did not have the appearance of being shelled, but it seemed rather as if it had suddenly een set afire. It was covered with a solid bank of yellow, green and white smoke whence numberless volcanoes burst into eruption. The bombardment lasted a quarter of an hour. According to all pre-conceived noions the enemy should have been wiped out and incapable of resisting any infantry advance. Not a single Furk was visible and their artillery had not fired a round. Suddenly the guns ceased fir and as one man, the entire line of infantry leaped to the

assault of Krithia. "In spite of all this artillery preparation, however, the enemy was well is claimed by the French to be storm of rifle and machine gun fire "About their other prodigy the ers and Australians particularly Creusot management is even less charged with bayonets straight into communicative. One is forbidden to the Turkish line. The manner in mention its calling which these dominion troops went forward never will be forgotten who saw them melt away under the dreadciency is spreading wholesale death is ful fusilade only to be renewed again as reserves and supports moved for-

ward to replace the fallen. "At length a point was reached from which no further advance was possible and each man lay down and that the attack had spent its force. Only a few hundred yards had been won and the hope of taking Krithia by direct assault had to be abandon-

London reports officially: "The following has been received from the Mediterranean force: "Gen. Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack on his position May 12. The fo! lowing day a double company of Shurkas advanced over half a mile The ground thus won was consolidat. ed during the night, in spite of very strong counter attacks.

"On May 16 the Lancashire terri-

torial division made considerable pro-

gress and on the following night advanced further. Our howitzer battery, with the aid of aeroplanes, blew up the ammunition wagons of the Furkish heavy howitzers and made a direct hit on one of the guns in front of the Australian and New Zealand army corps. The enemy trenches and n the English House of lords Monday a new gun emplacement were demol-

shed by howitzer fire. "Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. enemy are reported as having lost very heavily."

## CONSTABLES IN CHARLESTON

Wagons Inadequate for Needs, so Moving Vans are Used.

Finding the ordinary wagon inademate to their needs, the state constables now raiding the liquor places in Charleston are using furniture vans Friday for the purpose of hauling the seizures to dispensary headquarters. More than forty search arrants have been issued by magisrates within the past two days.

Up to noon Friday the two squads of constables, had seized Friday morning 580 bottles of beer, 70 halfpints of whiskey, 18 quarts of wine, 77 quarts containing whiskey, 6 small bottles containing whiskey, 36 reme de menthe and 104 beer and whiskey glasses

## CONSTABLES IN CHARLESTON

Gov. Manning Orders Them to Enforce Law at All Hazards.

Gov. Manning announced Wednesiay afternoon that, being dissatis-led with conditions in Charleston, he had appointed constables and sent them to Charleston to enforce the liquor laws at all hazards. They are placed under the authority of Sheriff Elmore Martin. Information from Charleston is to the effect that raids were in progress Wednesday and the City by the Sea was very much excited at the course of events.

Asquith Sounds Call for Men. In speaking at Guild Hall Wedneslay Premier Asquith made a stirring appeal to all England for more men

Seven Killed Clearing Up Wreck. While a Southern wrecking crew were clearing the tracks near Atlan-a a d railed car overturned, Filling toren men on Sunday,